Organ or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Faints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Suit Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - Editor Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

One Week, Saturday edition, per year, Semi-Weekly, EASTERN OFFICE,

184-195 Times Building, New York City. In charge of k, F. Cummings, Manager Forela... Advertising, from our Home Office.

Address all business communications: THE DESERET NEWS, rait Lake City, Utah. SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 30, 1901.

NOT A FAIR PAPER.

There is something saturdically unfair in the Sait Lake Tribune in its treatment of those not of its lik. This morning the following "scare-head" appeared on the first page of that paper: IF PROPHET DIRECTED!

Apostle Brigham Young Tells How He Could Be Bribed to Vote for Man for Office.

Governed in His Politics by His Religion-If Bribe Was Tendered for His Vote, He would Refuse Uness Prophet of God, Who Stands at ling but Frank Admission Made in

The following is its own story of what was said by Apostle Brigham Young on which it bases the accusation that the Apostle said he would not accept a bribe unless instructed so to do by the head of the church:

Logan, Utah, April 28 .- Apostle Brigham Young, in a sermon delivered here at the meeting of the last quar-terly conference of the original Cache Stake, in this city today, caused a sensation by some startling and frank admissions as to his politics, Apostle Young, after saying that he was governed in his politics by his religion,

"And if a man offered me a bribe to vote for him, I should at once de-cide not to vote for him, and would not do so unless commanded by the prophet of God, who stands at the head

The headlines are a perversion of what was said. The Apostle would not vote for a man who attempted to bribe does not say he would accept the bribe though the Tribune has cunningly arranged its headline to give the reader that interpretation.

If, on its face, there is that much misrepresentation the chances are the what really took place,

The foregoing is an editorial that ap- tronage anticipated. peared in the Ogden Standard of April 29th. It makes sufficiently plain the infamy of the Salt Lake paper, which seizes upon every opportunity that is presented to vilify prominent Elders in the "Mormon" Church, to distort their language, pervert its evident meaning, and hold them up to derision and obloquy. We had intended to pass by the malicious libel now exposed by the Standard, because anyone with common discrimination who read the text of the article, would see that the headilnes are a direct falsification of its body. But as the anti-"Mormon" paper repeats is vicious distortion, in the shape of a cartoon conveying a direct He, even if we take the Tribune's own account of the occurrence, we have clipped the remarks of the Standard which is a non-"Mormon" paper.

It is not our purpose to spend valuable time and space, on the numerous perversions of a paper that takes delight in such misrepresentation and abuse. It is only once in a while that we notice them. They can serve no good purpose, and we fail to see what they are expected to accomplish, except to gratify a depraved taste and serve as a vent for pent up malice and mendacity. It is time they were put an end to, and every person who desires the welfare of the State should use an influence to stop their further repeti-

BREAKERS AHEAD:

A spirit of reckless speculation is once more urging on the venturesome among the business people of the United States, and the consequences are not difficult to prognosticate. There are evidences of revived prosperity in many parts of the country. Numerous enterprises are started, buildings are being erected, rallroads are projected, there is much employment for the laborer, money is "easy" and abundant at small interest compared with past conditions, and there is much animation in commercial circles generallly. At the same time there is a feverish eagerness to amass and reach wealth by leaps and bounds, and this opens the way to speculation and eventually great finan-

This is not new to American history, It is only a fresh outbreak of an olddisorder. Its former effects will surely be repeated in future experience. The inflation now in process will certainly result in an explosion, that will bring wreck and ruin and be followed by corresponding depression. We mention this tendency, to sound a note of warning. We do not expect to stop or hinder stock speculation, but we may soc ceed in arousing caution that will say some rash tempter of fate, from rushing on to the doom that awaits the Impetuous and heedless,

It is very certain, when great fortunes are made in the kind of speculation now indulged in, growing faster and more furious as it advances, that there will be many victims who will lose while the few make inordinate gains. Also that after the house of cards erected in the manner now in vogue has reached a given, height, that r crash will come and demoralization and woe will inevitably ensue. A weak and shaky spot in the edifice, when the time comes will involve the whole super structure in the common debris.

The safe course for ordinary folk is legitimate business and substantial inanatry. The wise will avoid the mad

rush to make haste to be rich. A few due parily to lack of information remay reach the goal, but the many will fall by the way and be trampled of the tempter, and be not led by the will o' the wisp into the sloughs of despond. If you are blest with a fair competence, take care of it and put it to safe uses. There are bubbles in the

air and more to be set afloat, proceeding from "soft soap" and wafted by hot air." They are fashioned for the urpose of dazzling the unwary by their bright bues, and their victims will ind that they have been chasing their ainbow colors, only to tumble into the he says, there are no lawyers and no gulf of dark despair. The present lively times will go on

or a season. But, mark the words, a time of prostration will burst upon the souls that would not listen to good which the decision was for the plaintiff. ounsel, will share in the sorrow to ome. We would not say a word to prevent solid advancement, the progress of enterprise, the investment of capital, r the bullding up of business on sure foundations and along natural lines. We simply raise a note of warning against intemperate speculation, and eckless plunging into unknown depths which yawn ahead for the rash and needless racers after wealth that only few can gain and against the finandal crash which is as certain to follow the present tendencies, as gloom and wretchedness are to result from liquid inebriety. Look out, there are breakers

OPENING DELAYED.

The pan-American exposition in Buffalo. It is now announced, will not be officially dedicated until the 20th day of May, although the gates will be opened to the public on the first day of that month, as originally planned.

The cause of the delay in the official pening is a snowstorm that struck the place some time ago, with so much folence that work had to be abanloned for several days. At the time 4.000 men were at work on the exposi on, and of these 1,500 were employed on the grounds. The force has now been doubled. Work has been resumed, and is going on night and day, with a view of completing everything for dedieation day.

It seems to be the fate of most ex positions, that they cannot be quite ready for the day set for their opening. No matter how long time is given for preparation, the finishing touches on buildings and the final arrangement of exhibits seem to require more time than allotted, and the consequence is that opening day finds the work in a state of confusion. This is perhaps not so singular after all, when the vas amount of labor necessary for such an enterprise is considered. The pan-American exposition, however, promises to be one of great importance to this country, and the entire western hemisphere. Judging from all account whole story is a distorted account of of it, it will be both entertaining and instructive, and worthy of the large pa

TOLSTOPS OFFENSES.

ished from Russia, as persistent rutonishing. In a letter addressed to the late. czar he said in part:

"Why will you fight with what you can never subdue by force, instead o covering your name with imperishable fame by treading the way of justice? You protect injustice, sire. Free the peasant from the brutal tyranny of the officials; give him equal rights with other ranks; do away with the presen police system, which demoralizes s ciety, degrades the Empire and breeds sples and informers. Do away with restraints on education, so that the road enlightenment may lie open to al Prohibit no man from having his free bellef, and let religious persecution

Monarcha do not, as a rule, endure such criticism. In countries where less sarctity surrounds the throne than in Russia, the author of such a documen would have been imprisoned for a long term at hard labor. Whether true or not, people do not tell kings and emperors to their face: "You protect injustice, sire."

Put Telstoi not only speaks plainly

to his sovereign; he attacks popular folly as mercilessly, and thereby he makes enemies among the people that ive and grow wealthy on such folly He scathes the women who endeavor to take the places of men, and holds up to the light the fashions that make slaves of other women. Why, he asks, all this terrible grind of the shop and the factory? Go into any store or shop, ed to the ceiling with all those flimsy gaudy, ephemeral things with which women bedeck themselves, and which require days of labor, though they are cast off after the wear of a day, or ever an hour. Standing before these stores, he goes on to say, row after row, are he carriages of the wealthy women who buy these things, great, fat, ugly, unattractive, incapable, brainless wonen, who have never done anything in the world to make their existence worth while. But yet for these nonenitles, millions of wan, anaemic toilers bend over their needles in the manuacture of their finery, and if they get barely enough to eat they consider their lot a fortunate one. It is because

of these women, cries Tolstol, that the balance of the world is broken. No matter whether the count is right r wrong in these matters, his plain anguage is bound to make enemies for im in all vircles of society, from the ourt to the manufacturer and the rchant, and the consumer of those limsy things" that to him has no val-It is no wonder if he is banished om a country where free speech is ot permitted, but it is sure enough at his banishment, if it has taken place, will give to his teachings a eight they might otherwise not have ad. Persecution is the worst possible for the party that persecutes. It is the urest aid of the cause that is made its

CHINESE PECULIARITIES.

Mr. Charles Denby, former United States minister to China writes entertainingly, in the May Forum, of some Chinese traits. It is customary to consider the citizens of the "Celestial" kingdom so much inferior in everything. to people of other countries, as to for-

garding that people; and partly to the habit of judging all by what is known upon by the ruthless throng. Beware of the coolies that come to this country to seek work in the various branches of industry.

Mr. Denby is eminently well qualified speak about the Chinese, and his ketch of some of their traits is exceedngly interesting at this time when the Mongolians occupy so much attention n the world. One peculiarity the American ex-min-

ster takes notice of, is the abhorrence of the people for law suits. In China, ury trials, and yet the administration of justice is equitable. There are maglatrates who exercise paternal power, but as a rule their decisions are just. An instance is quoted of a case in but because his conduct was found to have been not strictly correct, the damages assessed in his favor were ordered to be given to a charitable institution. Minister Denby claims further that Ithough the government is a despotsm, the people are the most democratic the world. If the magistrates fail to their duty, they are set upon by a

nob, who in turn assume the patriarthat authority, and drag the offenders from their offices, remove their insignia and otherwise handle them in a rough Another peculiar Chinese trait is the ow estimation in which the soldiers are held. Every respect is paid to the men of letters, and these are, consequently, the heroes of both government and society. The writer in the Forum says that a little knowledge of the critings of Confucius and Mencius is

onsidered qualification enough for a

nan to become admiral, or general, though he has never seen a ship or put regiment in the field. That alone yould account for the inability of Chinese military men to meet an enemy in battle. But it proves that militarism is a past stage in Chinese development. And this is truly remarkable. In China we find, then, a civilization strong enough to keep millions of human beings together, founded on the ancient patriarchal system, which was once universal. Western civilization has volved from that basis and passed on

o the national system, first in its desotic, and then its constitutional and, nally, democratic stage. Were the Chinese people better known, a comparison between their moral and intelectual status, and that of western nalong would be a most interesting study. It would afford a pretty good basis for an estimation of the true gain, or loss, in ethical worth by the race, in its evolution from the primitive form of government to the most modern type. would, perhaps, by such a comparison, he casy to prove that the most advanced civilization has less to boast of than commonly supposed, and that there is as much room for improvement in the occident as in the orient. through the divine forces that alone

an elevate mankind. The assertion has been made that the human race is, morally, very much color, creed, or other conditions may be. And that seems to be the fact which morg have it, the fact is really not as- | study and observation amply corrobor-

About the best thing those Omaha jurors could do would be to prove an

His Eminence, who won the Kentucky Derby, has no affiliation or connection with "A Kentucky Cardinal."

The house in which Bob Ford shot Jesse James is to be preserved. A sort of game preserve, so to speak,

"Maude Adams is worth her weight in gold," says the Boston Transcript. Utah gold, she being a Utah product.

Self-government in the Philippines is said not to have worked entirely satisfactorily. It is not exactly utopian in the United States.

Frogs are said to have been found in the water pipes. Why not prescribe some of that frog-in-the-throat medicine to remove them?

Now that the Supreme Court has defided that a "call" is in the nature of a contract and taxable, the "call" may become a cry of distress.

England is getting very tired of the Boer war. Considering what it has cost her it is not to be wondered at that she suffers from "that tired feeling."

President McKinley will be a real lion luring his western trip. On his recent western trip Vice-President Roosevelt was content to be a mountain lion. There is some controversy over the

juestion whether Harvard shall make President McKinley a doctor of laws. Why not? Every congressman is a Mr. Nation went to a dog and pony

show and was robbed of some seventy odd dollars. When a man is only the husband of a famous woman, and nothing more, he shouldn't go to dog and pony shows alone. One of the jurors in the Callahan case

regrets that he voted to acquit the alleged kidnapper. Having made his would be more manly in him to keep his regrets and explanations to Mr. Morgan having effected the pur-

chase of the Leyland steamship line, people need not be surprised if he secures an option on what Sir Andrew Freeport was wont, 'n merry moments, to term "the British common."

William has ordered that in future newspapers and not newspaper clippings be laid before him. His determination to become a reader of newspapers is a good one. To get the greatest benefit he should change his papers at not too long intervals.

President McKinley is doing what every President of the United States should do-going over and seeing the country whose chief executive he is Before the days of railroads such tours as he has just started out on were impossible, but now they are easy. To make them may be said to be a duty that the President owes to the people. to people of other countries, as to for-bid any comparison whatever. This is can make them without flaving his or fine illustrations. The reading is, as No man, no matter what his position,

ideas of the people and the country broadened and made juster.

The sale of the French library in Boston last week was a great event in that literary center. The library cost the late Mr. F. W. French about \$50,-000. At the three days' sale it realized more than \$65,200. There were 1718 numbers in the catalogue and the average price per lot was \$37.94. This is the record price for averages in America. Boston may well feel proud of having made such a record.

THE ENGLISH WAR LOAN.

New York Mall and Express. The great balance of American cred-ts accumulated abroad affords a further explanation of the readiness which a share in this loan is taken here. We have no reason for drawing upon the scanty supply of gold in Europe to settle this balance, and a conrope to settle this balance, and a siderable portion of it floats along in the form of loans of one kind or anthe form of loans of the form of loans of the loans of other, which can be readily converted those of foreign governments, the best of which are British. Whether any gold will go to pay for the consols de-pends upon the relative advantage of sending it and of meeting the require-ments out of existing credits in London, and there is little likelihood of any disturbance of our own money market.

Milwaukee Wisconsin. The foreign loans which are now being pressed upon the New York market will ultimately tend to disturb our finances much more than a home loan. for the reason that gold will have to be shipped to meet their requirements: flow out, bankers in all countries say oughly rule in financial transactions For years London has been disturbed by foreign loans, and now New York must go through the same mill, as that great city is succeeding to the supren

Springfield Republican. The marketing of European govern-ment bond issues in the United States is now becoming a familiar proceeding. Hardly more than a year ago it was unknown. The first attempt made to dispose of the securities of a European nation in this market was in March of last year, when, at the request of the bank of England, J. P. Morgan & Co. consented to receive American sub-scriptions to the English national war loan and \$12,000,000 of it were taken here. In the following August \$28,000,an issue of exchequer bonds by the British government were sold in the nited States, and in September a Ger nan government loan was disposed on New York to the amount of abou \$18,000,000 and a Swedish loan to the amount of some \$10,000,000 was offered Nothing so strikingly exemplifies the great change which a few years have rought in the financial position of the United States.

Chicago Record-Herald. The agitation in England in favor of in export tax of one shilling a ton on English coal has called public attention in this country to some very interesting ury bureau of statistics concerning the rapid invasion of the markets of the world by American coal. In 1885 the exports of coal from the United States unted to only 1,272,000 tons, while n 1900 the total exports mounted up to iry bureau indicate that the coal ex orts for this fiscal year, ending June, will be not less than 8,000,000 tons.

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Record-Herald. The prince [Kropotkin] is treading on langerous ground when he publicly pulogizes in Chicago the anarchists who were executed in this city. does not believe that bomb-throwing and open defiance of law are "heroism." And it will not hesitate to hang any misguided anarchists who emulate the example of Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Engel and Fischer and attempt to carry their conspiracy against American society into a murderous assault upon American life and property.

The execution of Nov. 11, 1887, drew the death line that separates legitimate

agitation from murderous conspiracy in America, and Prince Kropotkin may well beware how he advises anarchists to attempt to cross It.

Chicago News. When, therefore. Prince Kropotkin takes up the discussion of practical conditions in a modern city it is not surprising that he should go far astray. n his address at the Central Music hall meeting, the eminent Russian spoke of the Chicago anarchists as martyrs in a great cause, whose example was ever yet inspiring other anarchists in Eu rope. Passing over the fact that it was hardly logical for the speaker to extol a line of action which he would not permit himself to take, the weakness in Prince Kropetkin's position—as in that of most of his fellow theorists—is that ne does not realize the relation his the ories have to the deeds of violence that less enlightened followers may commit in practice. If all men were peaceable all social conditions conducive to ce, theortical anarchy probably

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

would be not much more harmful an

amusement than checkers.

Current Literature for May covers a vide range. The progress of science, both theoretical and applied, the advance of the arts and crafts, the latest iterary news and thoughts, pictures of travel, delightful essays of garden and forest, stories of adventure, personal notes of authors and other prominent people, musical, religious, dramatic comment, and sketches of pathetic or amusing occurrences in real life—all this has place in the number. Among the authors are such men and women as Maurice Maeterlinck, Sir Lewis Morris, Nora Hopper, Clinton Scollard, Stephen Phillips, Edgar Fawcett, Stephen Phillips, Edgar Fawcett, James Whitcomb Riley and Charles

The current events of the month are, as usually, covered by the Review of Reviews for May. Attention is given to the recent municipal elections, the Cuban and Philippine situations, the relations of labor to the new steel trust, the threatened war between Russia and Japan, and England's enormous war taxation. The character sketch of Edward Everett Hale, contributed by Mr. George P. Morris, is accompanied by portraits made from photographs Among the contents is found an im-portant illustrated article entitled "The Steel Trust on the Great Lakes," by W. Frank McClure. This article sets forth the nature of the ore-mining and car-rying operations in which it is expected that great economies will be effected by the new combination. Two articles deal with the Russo-Japanese situation. Prof. James H. Canfield writes apprelyely of the qualities displayed by oung Funston in the class-room. ing that he was himself once fair-'floored" on a point in econom his brilliant pupil. There is also a forecast of great celebrations and gathrings of 1901. About 100 assemblages are announced, including the meetings

several foreign congresses.-Nev The front page cartoon in Harper's Weekly for April 27 is entitled "How Far Up Does it Go?" and is a striking pictorial comment upon the corruption that is generally supposed to exist in some municipal government circles. The number has, besides, a view of the United States government building at

usually, of the best. "The Cuban Sit-uation," and the "Panama Canal" are among the topics discussed.

In the May number of the Socialist Review appears a compendium of the labor movement in the world. There is also an article on "A Latter-day Brook Farm," by Leonard D. Abbott, a picture of a social experiment in the Adizonday Checken. rondacks.—Charles H. Ken & Co.

In the May number of the Cosmo-politan, Affen Sangree, who has just returned from Africa, draws a pen pic-ture of General Dewel, one of the re-markable warriors of modern times. "The Art of Entertaining" forms the The Art of Entertaining forms the subject of an attractive article by Lady Jeune. E. C. Peixotto's article, "Paris Types," charmingly illustrated by the author, will interest those whose wish to see Paris has nover been gratified, and at the same time arouse the pleasant recollections of former visitors. The fiction includes stories of love, adventure and humor by such writers as Julian Hawthorne, Hayden Carruth, Egerton Castle, and H. G. Wells.—Irvington, N. Y.

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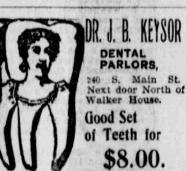
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TEACHERS.

Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Salt Lake, Present and Past," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains relating to the great sailne sea, makes it an invaluable work for reference or

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